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- Random article

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Forrest was perhaps the American Civil War's most highly regarded cavalry and partisan ranger (guerrilla leader). Forrest is regarded by many military historians as the war's most innovative and successful general. His tactics of mobile warfare are still studied by modern soldiers.

Confederate general in the American Civil War (1861-65) who was often described as a “born military genius”; his rule of action, “Get there first with the most men,” became one of the most often quoted statements of the war. A major blemish on his record, however, was the Massacre of Ft. Pillow (April 12, 1864)—the slaughter by his soldiers of more than 300 blacks after the surrender of Ft. Pillow, Tenn.

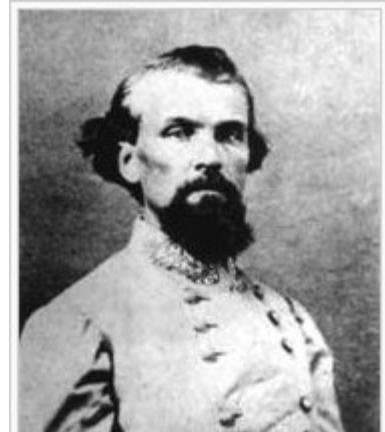
Nathan Bedford Forrest

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the World War II general, see [Nathan Bedford Forrest III](#).

Nathaniel Bedford Forrest (July 13, 1821 – October 29, 1877) was a Confederate army general and an instrumental figure in the founding and growth of the Ku Klux Klan.

Forrest was perhaps the American Civil War's most highly regarded cavalry and partisan ranger (guerrilla leader). Forrest is regarded by many military historians as the war's most innovative and successful general. His tactics of mobile warfare are still studied by modern soldiers.



Military career

Given that Forrest had earned much of his fortune engaging in the slave trade (as much as \$50,000 per year), he favored the continuation of states' rights to preserve slavery, and therefore supported the Confederate side in the war. After war broke out, Forrest returned to Tennessee and enlisted as a private in the Confederate States Army. On July 14, 1861, he joined Captain J.S. White's Company "E", Tennessee Mounted Rifles.^[3] Upon seeing how badly equipped the CSA was, Forrest made an offer to buy horses and equip a regiment of Tennessee volunteer soldiers, using his own money. His superior officers and the state governor, surprised that someone of Forrest's wealth and prominence had enlisted as a soldier of the lowest rank, commissioned him as a colonel. In October 1861, he was given command of his own regiment, "Forrest's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion". Forrest had no prior formalized military training or experience. He applied himself diligently to learn, and having an innate sense of successful tactics

Battle of Fort Pillow



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Forrest went to work and soon raised a 6,000-man force of his own, which he led back into west Tennessee. He did not have the resources to retake the area and hold it, but he did have enough force to render it useless to the Union army. He led several more raids into the area, from Paducah, Kentucky, on March 25, 1864, to the controversial Battle of Fort Pillow on April 12, 1864. In that battle, Forrest demanded unconditional surrender, or else he would "put every man to the sword", language he frequently used to expedite a surrender. The battle's details remain disputed and

Open format

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An **open format** is a published specification for storing digital data, usually maintained by a non-proprietary standards organization, and free of legal restrictions on use. For example, an open format must be implementable by both [proprietary](#) and [free/open source](#) software, using the typical licenses used by each. In contrast to open formats, [proprietary formats](#) are controlled and defined by private interests. Open formats are a subset of [open standards](#).

The primary goal of open formats is to guarantee long-term access to data without current or future uncertainty with regard to legal rights or technical specification. A common secondary goal of open formats is to enable competition, instead of allowing a vendor's control over a proprietary format to inhibit use of competing products. Governments have increasingly shown an interest in open format issues.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Free/open source software and open formats
- 2 Examples of open formats
- 3 See also
- 4 External links
 - 4.1 Wikibooks

Free/open source software and open formats

[\[edit\]](#)

The relationship between open formats and free/open source software is frequently misunderstood. Many proprietary software products readily use open formats, and free/open source software can often use proprietary formats. For example, [HTML](#), the familiar open format markup language of the [World Wide Web](#), creates the foundation for proprietary web browsers such as [Microsoft's Internet Explorer](#) as well as free/open source browsers such as [Mozilla Firefox](#). Meanwhile, [OpenOffice.org](#), the free/open source desktop office suite, can manipulate Microsoft's proprietary [DOC](#) format, as well as open formats such as [OpenDocument](#). Finally, some companies have published specifications of their formats, making it possible to implement readers or writers for different platforms by different vendors, such as [Adobe's PDF](#), and Microsoft's [RTF](#). However, some proprietary formats are covered by some form of [patent](#) restrictions that may forbid free/open source software implementations (at least under certain licenses common for them, such as the [GNU General Public License](#)). According to some critics, such formats inhibit competition.

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

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(Redirected from [Training and Doctrine Command](#))

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) is a [military command](#) of the [United States Army](#). It is charged with overseeing training of Army forces, the development of operational doctrine, and the development and procurement of new [weapons systems](#). TRADOC operates 33 schools and centers at 16 Army installations. The schools encompass 1,753 courses, 9,141 instructors, 328,918 soldiers trained, 25,059 other service personnel trained, 6,165 international soldiers trained and 27,816 non-military trained.

TRADOC recruits, trains and educates the Army's soldiers; develops leaders; supports training in units; develops doctrine; establishes standards; and builds the future Army.

Contents [hide]

- [1 TRADOC priorities](#)
- [2 Major Subordinate Commands](#)
- [3 Commanders](#)
- [4 External links](#)



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TRADOC priorities

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- Safety
- Support our Nation at War
- Recruit Quality... Train Warriors
- Develop Adaptive, Innovative Leaders
- Design the Army's Modular Force
- Execute The TRADOC Campaign Plan

Tolkien, J.R.R.

Encyclopædia Britannica

Page 1 of 2

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born January 3, 1892, Bloemfontein,

South Africa

died September 2, 1973, Bournemouth,

Hampshire, England

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in full John Ronald Reuel Tolkien English writer and scholar who achieved fame with his children's book *The Hobbit* (1937) and his richly inventive epic fantasy *The Lord of the Rings* (1954-55).

At age four Tolkien, with his mother and younger brother, settled near Birmingham, England, after his father, a bank manager, died in South Africa. In 1900 his mother converted to Roman Catholicism, a faith her elder son also practiced devoutly. On her death in 1904, her boys became wards of a Catholic priest. Four years later Tolkien fell in love with another orphan, Edith Bratt, who would inspire his fictional character Lúthien Tinúviel. His guardian, however, disapproved, and not until his 21st birthday could Tolkien ask Edith to marry him. In the meantime, he attended King Edward's School in Birmingham and Exeter College, Oxford (B.A., 1915; M.A. 1919). During World War I he saw action in the Somme

posthumous works by **Tolkien** are *The Father Christmas Letters* (1976), *Unfinished Tales of Númenor and Middle-earth* (1980), *The Letters of J.R.R. Tolkien* (1981), *Mr. Bliss* (1982), and *Roverandom* (1998). *The History of Middle-earth* (1983-96) traces the writing of the “legendarium,” including *The Lord of the Rings*, through its various stages.

Wayne G. Hammond

Page 1 of 2

Introduction

[Next Page](#)

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 [Back to top](#)

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Wayne G. Hammond

Librarian, Chapin Library, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. Co-author, *J.R.R. Tolkien, Artist and Illustrator*, Author, *J.R.R. Tolkien: A Descriptive Bibliography* and *Arthur Ransome: A Bibliography*.

Articles contributed

[Ransome, Arthur](#)

[Tolkien, J.R.R.](#)

J. R. R. Tolkien

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(Redirected from [Tolkien](#))

"*Tolkien*" redirects here. For other uses, see *Tolkien (disambiguation)*.

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien CBE (January 3, 1892 – September 2, 1973) was an English philologist, writer and university professor who is best known as the author of *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*. He was an Oxford professor of Anglo-Saxon language (1925 to 1945) and Merton Professor of English language and literature (1945 to 1959). He was a devout Roman Catholic. Tolkien was a close friend of C. S. Lewis; they were both members of the informal literary discussion group known as the Inklings.

In addition to *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*, Tolkien's published fiction includes *The Silmarillion* and other posthumously published books, which taken together is a connected body of tales, fictional histories, invented languages, and literary essays about an imagined world called Arda, and Middle-earth (derived from the Old English word *middangeard*, the lands inhabitable by humans) in particular, loosely identified as an "alternative" remote past of our own world. Tolkien applied the word *legendarium* to the totality of these writings. The posthumously published books were edited by his son Christopher Tolkien.

While fantasy authors such as William Morris, Robert E. Howard and E. R. Eddison preceded Tolkien, the great success and enduring influence of his works have led to him being popularly identified as the "father of modern fantasy literature".^[1] In any case, Tolkien has had an indisputable and lasting effect on later works.

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien



Tolkien in 1972, in his study at Merton Street, Oxford. Source: *J. R. R. Tolkien: A Biography*, by Humphrey Carpenter.

Born: January 3, 1892
Bloemfontein, South Africa

Died: September 2, 1973
Bournemouth, England

Extras on the Wiki page

- Wiki entry 19 printed pages
- Family life from childhood to death
- Tolkien's personal views on religion and racism
- Multiple pages on his writings
- Language and legacy of Middle Earth
- 3 pages of bibliography including audio recordings
- 84 notes and references
- Hyperlinks to audio recordings, video recordings and quotations
- Hyperlink to an audio recording of the entire Tolkien entry in the Wikipedia
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